under the new regime. The Sung capital, after being moved from place to place, was eventually fixed at Lin-an, the present Hang-chow. The dynasty after the break is known as the Southern Sung, in distinction from the Northern Sung, its designation before the southern migration. Lin-an was made over into a beautiful and wealthy metropolis. Marco Polo, who saw it after the fall of the Sung, described it as "beyond dispute, the finest and noblest [city] in the world."

The change of capitals did not mean peace with the Juchen. The Sung were unwilling to relinquish the territory north of the Yangtze and for a time the Juchen seemed bent on annexing the whole of the Empire. The result was prolonged war. Moreover, rebellion broke out in various parts of the Sung domains, and in the North, with the permission of the Juchen, one Liu Yii, who had been an official under the Sung, set himself up as Emperor.

Kao Tsung reigned for about thirty-five years, but he interested himself more in the pleasures of his court than in the camp. The struggle against the Juchen, however, was manfully carried on by his generals, the most famous of whom was the brave and loyal Yo Fei. Early in the reign of Kao Tsung the Juchen crossed the Yangtze and took several cities. They found it impossible to maintain themselves south of the great river and soon recrossed it. It may have been that they deemed the conquest of the South impracticable or undesirable. It is certain that they were pressed from two sides—by the Sung armies from the south and by enemies in their rear on the north. For a time they even lost part of the North China plain. Liu Yii, failing of support by the

Juchen and badly defeated, was forced to abandon his imperial aspirations.

Even had the Sung pursued their apparent advantage, the North could probably not have been permanently rewon. The Chin were too strongly entrenched to be driven out and from the military standpoint usually had the superiority. It may have been from recognition of this fact that peace policies prevailed at the Sung court. The minister Ch'in Kuei—ever since regarded with scorn by patriotic Chinese—obtained the imprisonment and execution of Yo Fei, who had been markedly successful and would have pushed the battle against the invaders. Kao Tsung agreed to cede to the Juchen a large part of the former Sung domains in